

## SUBCHAPTER C—CIVIL AVIATION SECURITY

### PART 1540—CIVIL AVIATION SECURITY: GENERAL RULES

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AUTHORITY: 49 U.S.C. 114, 5103, 40113, 44901–44907, 44913–44914, 44916–44918, 44935–44936, 44942, 46105.

SOURCE: 67 FR 8353, Feb. 22, 2002, unless otherwise noted.

#### Subpart A—General

##### § 1540.1 Applicability of this subchapter and this part.

This subchapter and this part apply to persons engaged in aviation-related activities.

##### § 1540.3 Delegation of authority.

(a) Where the Administrator is named in this subchapter as exercising

authority over a function, the authority is exercised by the Administrator or the Deputy Administrator, or any individual formally designated to act as the Administrator or the Deputy Administrator.

(b) Where TSA or the designated official is named in this subchapter as exercising authority over a function, the authority is exercised by the official designated by the Administrator to perform that function.

##### § 1540.5 Terms used in this subchapter.

In addition to the terms in part 1500 of this chapter, the following terms are used in this subchapter:

*Air operations area (AOA)* means a portion of an airport, specified in the airport security program, in which security measures specified in this part are carried out. This area includes aircraft movement areas, aircraft parking areas, loading ramps, and safety areas, for use by aircraft regulated under 49 CFR part 1544 or 1546, and any adjacent areas (such as general aviation areas) that are not separated by adequate security systems, measures, or procedures. This area does not include the secured area.

*Aircraft operator* means a person who uses, causes to be used, or authorizes to be used an aircraft, with or without the right of legal control (as owner, lessee, or otherwise), for the purpose of air navigation including the piloting of aircraft, or on any part of the surface of an airport. In specific parts or sections of this subchapter, “aircraft operator” is used to refer to specific types of operators as described in those parts or sections.

*Airport operator* means a person that operates an airport serving an aircraft operator or a foreign air carrier required to have a security program under part 1544 or 1546 of this chapter.

*Airport security program* means a security program approved by TSA under § 1542.101 of this chapter.

*Airport tenant* means any person, other than an aircraft operator or foreign air carrier that has a security program under part 1544 or 1546 of this

chapter, that has an agreement with the airport operator to conduct business on airport property.

*Airport tenant security program* means the agreement between the airport operator and an airport tenant that specifies the measures by which the tenant will perform security functions, and approved by TSA, under §1542.113 of this chapter.

*Approved*, unless used with reference to another person, means approved by TSA.

*Cargo* means property tendered for air transportation accounted for on an air waybill. All accompanied commercial courier consignments, whether or not accounted for on an air waybill, are also classified as cargo. Aircraft operator security programs further define the term “cargo.”

*Checked baggage* means property tendered by or on behalf of a passenger and accepted by an aircraft operator for transport, which is inaccessible to passengers during flight. Accompanied commercial courier consignments are not classified as checked baggage.

*Escort* means to accompany or monitor the activities of an individual who does not have unescorted access authority into or within a secured area or SIDA.

*Exclusive area* means any portion of a secured area, AOA, or SIDA, including individual access points, for which an aircraft operator or foreign air carrier that has a security program under part 1544 or 1546 of this chapter has assumed responsibility under §1542.111 of this chapter.

*Exclusive area agreement* means an agreement between the airport operator and an aircraft operator or a foreign air carrier that has a security program under parts 1544 or 1546 of this chapter that permits such an aircraft operator or foreign air carrier to assume responsibility for specified security measures in accordance with §1542.111 of this chapter.

*FAA* means the Federal Aviation Administration.

*Flightcrew member* means a pilot, flight engineer, or flight navigator assigned to duty in an aircraft during flight time.

*Indirect air carrier (IAC)* means any person or entity within the United

States not in possession of an FAA air carrier operating certificate, that undertakes to engage indirectly in air transportation of property, and uses for all or any part of such transportation the services of an air carrier. This does not include the United States Postal Service (USPS) or its representative while acting on the behalf of the USPS.

*Loaded firearm* means a firearm that has a live round of ammunition, or any component thereof, in the chamber or cylinder or in a magazine inserted in the firearm.

*Passenger seating configuration* means the total maximum number of seats for which the aircraft is type certificated that can be made available for passenger use aboard a flight, regardless of the number of seats actually installed, and includes that seat in certain aircraft that may be used by a representative of the FAA to conduct flight checks but is available for revenue purposes on other occasions.

*Private charter* means any aircraft operator flight—

(1) For which the charterer engages the total passenger capacity of the aircraft for the carriage of passengers; the passengers are invited by the charterer; the cost of the flight is borne entirely by the charterer and not directly or indirectly by any individual passenger; and the flight is not advertised to the public, in any way, to solicit passengers.

(2) For which the total passenger capacity of the aircraft is used for the purpose of civilian or military air movement conducted under contract with the Government of the United States or the government of a foreign country.

*Public charter* means any charter flight that is not a private charter.

*Scheduled passenger operation* means an air transportation operation (a flight) from identified air terminals at a set time, which is held out to the public and announced by timetable or schedule, published in a newspaper, magazine, or other advertising medium.

*Screening function* means the inspection of individuals and property for weapons, explosives, and incendiaries.

*Screening location* means each site at which individuals or property are inspected for the presence of weapons, explosives, or incendiaries.

*Secured area* means a portion of an airport, specified in the airport security program, in which certain security measures specified in part 1542 of this chapter are carried out. This area is where aircraft operators and foreign air carriers that have a security program under part 1544 or 1546 of this chapter enplane and deplane passengers and sort and load baggage and any adjacent areas that are not separated by adequate security measures.

*Security Identification Display Area (SIDA)* means a portion of an airport, specified in the airport security program, in which security measures specified in this part are carried out. This area includes the secured area and may include other areas of the airport.

*Sterile area* means a portion of an airport defined in the airport security program that provides passengers access to boarding aircraft and to which the access generally is controlled by TSA, or by an aircraft operator under part 1544 of this chapter or a foreign air carrier under part 1546 of this chapter, through the screening of persons and property.

*Unescorted access authority* means the authority granted by an airport operator, an aircraft operator, foreign air carrier, or airport tenant under part 1542, 1544, or 1546 of this chapter, to individuals to gain entry to, and be present without an escort in, secured areas and SIDA's of airports.

*Unescorted access to cargo* means the authority granted by an aircraft operator or IAC to individuals to have access to air cargo without an escort.

[67 FR 8353, Feb. 22, 2002, as amended at 67 FR 8209, Feb. 22, 2002; 71 FR 30507, May 26, 2006]

## **Subpart B—Responsibilities of Passengers and Other Individuals and Persons**

### **§ 1540.101 Applicability of this subpart.**

This subpart applies to individuals and other persons.

### **§ 1540.103 Fraud and intentional falsification of records.**

No person may make, or cause to be made, any of the following:

(a) Any fraudulent or intentionally false statement in any application for any security program, access medium, or identification medium, or any amendment thereto, under this subchapter.

(b) Any fraudulent or intentionally false entry in any record or report that is kept, made, or used to show compliance with this subchapter, or exercise any privileges under this subchapter.

(c) Any reproduction or alteration, for fraudulent purpose, of any report, record, security program, access medium, or identification medium issued under this subchapter.

### **§ 1540.105 Security responsibilities of employees and other persons.**

(a) No person may:

(1) Tamper or interfere with, compromise, modify, attempt to circumvent, or cause a person to tamper or interfere with, compromise, modify, or attempt to circumvent any security system, measure, or procedure implemented under this subchapter.

(2) Enter, or be present within, a secured area, AOA, SIDA or sterile area without complying with the systems, measures, or procedures being applied to control access to, or presence or movement in, such areas.

(3) Use, allow to be used, or cause to be used, any airport-issued or airport-approved access medium or identification medium that authorizes the access, presence, or movement of persons or vehicles in secured areas, AOA's, or SIDA's in any other manner than that for which it was issued by the appropriate authority under this subchapter.

(b) The provisions of paragraph (a) of this section do not apply to conducting inspections or tests to determine compliance with this part or 49 U.S.C. Subtitle VII authorized by:

(1) TSA, or

(2) The airport operator, aircraft operator, or foreign air carrier, when acting in accordance with the procedures described in a security program approved by TSA.

## § 1540.107

### § 1540.107 Submission to screening and inspection.

No individual may enter a sterile area or board an aircraft without submitting to the screening and inspection of his or her person and accessible property in accordance with the procedures being applied to control access to that area or aircraft under this subchapter.

[67 FR 41639, June 19, 2002]

### § 1540.109 Prohibition against interference with screening personnel.

No person may interfere with, assault, threaten, or intimidate screening personnel in the performance of their screening duties under this subchapter.

### § 1540.111 Carriage of weapons, explosives, and incendiaries by individuals.

(a) *On an individual's person or accessible property—prohibitions.* Except as provided in paragraph (b) of this section, an individual may not have a weapon, explosive, or incendiary, on or about the individual's person or accessible property—

(1) When performance has begun of the inspection of the individual's person or accessible property before entering a sterile area, or before boarding an aircraft for which screening is conducted under this subchapter;

(2) When the individual is entering or in a sterile area; or

(3) When the individual is attempting to board or onboard an aircraft for which screening is conducted under §§ 1544.201, 1546.201, or 1562.23 of this chapter.

(b) *On an individual's person or accessible property—permitted carriage of a weapon.* Paragraph (a) of this section does not apply as to carriage of firearms and other weapons if the individual is one of the following:

(1) Law enforcement personnel required to carry a firearm or other weapons while in the performance of law enforcement duty at the airport.

(2) An individual authorized to carry a weapon in accordance with §§ 1544.219, 1544.221, 1544.223, 1546.211, or subpart B of part 1562 of this chapter.

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(3) An individual authorized to carry a weapon in a sterile area under a security program.

(c) *In checked baggage.* A passenger may not transport or offer for transport in checked baggage or in baggage carried in an inaccessible cargo hold under § 1562.23 of this chapter:

(1) Any loaded firearm(s).

(2) Any unloaded firearm(s) unless—

(i) The passenger declares to the aircraft operator, either orally or in writing, before checking the baggage, that the passenger has a firearm in his or her bag and that it is unloaded;

(ii) The firearm is unloaded;

(iii) The firearm is carried in a hard-sided container; and

(iv) The container in which it is carried is locked, and only the passenger retains the key or combination.

(3) Any unauthorized explosive or incendiary.

(d) *Ammunition.* This section does not prohibit the carriage of ammunition in checked baggage or in the same container as a firearm. Title 49 CFR part 175 provides additional requirements governing carriage of ammunition on aircraft.

[67 FR 8353, Feb. 22, 2002, as amended at 67 FR 41639, June 19, 2002; 70 FR 41600, July 19, 2005; 71 FR 30507, May 26, 2006]

### § 1540.113 Inspection of airman certificate.

Each individual who holds an airman certificate, medical certificate, authorization, or license issued by the FAA must present it for inspection upon a request from TSA.

### § 1540.115 Threat assessments regarding citizens of the United States holding or applying for FAA certificates, ratings, or authorizations.

(a) *Applicability.* This section applies when TSA has determined that an individual who is a United States citizen and who holds, or is applying for, an airman certificate, rating, or authorization issued by the Administrator, poses a security threat.

(b) *Definitions.* The following terms apply in this section:

*Administrator* means the Administrator of the Transportation Security Administration.

*Assistant Administrator* means the Assistant Administrator for Intelligence for TSA.

*Date of service* means—

- (1) The date of personal delivery in the case of personal service; or
- (2) The mailing date shown on the certificate of service; or
- (3) The date shown on the postmark if there is no certificate of service; or
- (4) Another mailing date shown by other evidence if there is no certificate of service or postmark.

*Deputy Administrator* means the officer next in rank below the Administrator.

*FAA Administrator* means the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration.

*Individual* means an individual whom TSA determines poses a security threat.

(c) *Security threat*. An individual poses a security threat when the individual is suspected of posing, or is known to pose—

- (1) A threat to transportation or national security;
- (2) A threat of air piracy or terrorism;
- (3) A threat to airline or passenger security; or
- (4) A threat to civil aviation security.

(d) *Representation by counsel*. The individual may, if he or she so chooses, be represented by counsel at his or her own expense.

(e) *Initial Notification of Threat Assessment*—(1) *Issuance*. If the Assistant Administrator determines that an individual poses a security threat, the Assistant Administrator serves upon the individual an Initial Notification of Threat Assessment and serves the determination upon the FAA Administrator. The Initial Notification includes—

- (i) A statement that the Assistant Administrator personally has reviewed the materials upon which the Initial Notification was based; and
- (ii) A statement that the Assistant Administrator has determined that the individual poses a security threat.

(2) *Request for Materials*. Not later than 15 calendar days after the date of service of the Initial Notification, the individual may serve a written request

for copies of the releasable materials upon which the Initial Notification was based.

(3) *TSA response*. Not later than 30 calendar days, or such longer period as TSA may determine for good cause, after receiving the individual's request for copies of the releasable materials upon which the Initial Notification was based, TSA serves a response. TSA will not include in its response any classified information or other information described in paragraph (g) of this section.

(4) *Reply*. The individual may serve upon TSA a written reply to the Initial Notification of Threat Assessment not later than 15 calendar days after the date of service of the Initial Notification, or the date of service of TSA's response to the individual's request under paragraph (e)(2) if such a request was served. The reply may include any information that the individual believes TSA should consider in reviewing the basis for the Initial Notification.

(5) *TSA final determination*. Not later than 30 calendar days, or such longer period as TSA may determine for good cause, after TSA receives the individual's reply, TSA serves a final determination in accordance with paragraph (f) of this section.

(f) *Final Notification of Threat Assessment*—(1) *In general*. The Deputy Administrator reviews the Initial Notification, the materials upon which the Initial Notification was based, the individual's reply, if any, and any other materials or information available to him.

(2) *Review and Issuance of Final Notification*. If the Deputy Administrator determines that the individual poses a security threat, the Administrator reviews the Initial Notification, the materials upon which the Initial Notification was based, the individual's reply, if any, and any other materials or information available to him. If the Administrator determines that the individual poses a security threat, the Administrator serves upon the individual a Final Notification of Threat Assessment and serves the determination upon the FAA Administrator. The

Final Notification includes a statement that the Administrator personally has reviewed the Initial Notification, the individual's reply, if any, and any other materials or information available to him, and has determined that the individual poses a security threat.

(3) *Withdrawal of Initial Notification.* If the Deputy Administrator does not determine that the individual poses a security threat, or upon review, the Administrator does not determine that the individual poses a security threat, TSA serves upon the individual a Withdrawal of the Initial Notification and provides a copy of the Withdrawal to the FAA Administrator.

(g) *Nondisclosure of certain information.* In connection with the procedures under this section, TSA does not disclose to the individual classified information, as defined in Executive Order 12968 section 1.1(d), and reserves the right not to disclose any other information or material not warranting disclosure or protected from disclosure under law.

[68 FR 3761, Jan. 24, 2003, as amended at 68 FR 49721, Aug. 19, 2003]

**§ 1540.117 Threat assessments regarding aliens holding or applying for FAA certificates, ratings, or authorizations.**

(a) *Applicability.* This section applies when TSA has determined that an individual who is not a citizen of the United States and who holds, or is applying for, an airman certificate, rating, or authorization issued by the FAA Administrator, poses a security threat.

(b) *Definitions.* The following terms apply in this section:

*Assistant Administrator* means the Assistant Administrator for Intelligence for TSA.

*Date of service* means—

- (1) The date of personal delivery in the case of personal service;
- (2) The mailing date shown on the certificate of service;
- (3) The date shown on the postmark if there is no certificate of service; or
- (4) Another mailing date shown by other evidence if there is no certificate of service or postmark.

*Deputy Administrator* means the officer next in rank below the Administrator.

*FAA Administrator* means the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration.

*Individual* means an individual whom TSA determines poses a security threat.

(c) *Security threat.* An individual poses a security threat when the individual is suspected of posing, or is known to pose—

- (1) A threat to transportation or national security;
- (2) A threat of air piracy or terrorism;
- (3) A threat to airline or passenger security; or
- (4) A threat to civil aviation security.

(d) *Representation by counsel.* The individual may, if he or she so chooses, be represented by counsel at his or her own expense.

(e) *Initial Notification of Threat Assessment—*(1) *Issuance.* If the Assistant Administrator determines that an individual poses a security threat, the Assistant Administrator serves upon the individual an Initial Notification of Threat Assessment and serves the determination upon the FAA Administrator. The Initial Notification includes—

(i) A statement that the Assistant Administrator personally has reviewed the materials upon which the Initial Notification was based; and

(ii) A statement that the Assistant Administrator has determined that the individual poses a security threat.

(2) *Request for materials.* Not later than 15 calendar days after the date of service of the Initial Notification, the individual may serve a written request for copies of the releasable materials upon which the Initial Notification was based.

(3) *TSA response.* Not later than 30 calendar days, or such longer period as TSA may determine for good cause, after receiving the individual's request for copies of the releasable materials upon which the Initial Notification was based, TSA serves a response. TSA will not include in its response any classified information or other information

described in paragraph (g) of this section.

(4) *Reply.* The individual may serve upon TSA a written reply to the Initial Notification of Threat Assessment not later than 15 calendar days after the date of service of the Initial Notification, or the date of service of TSA's response to the individual's request under paragraph (e)(2) if such a request was served. The reply may include any information that the individual believes TSA should consider in reviewing the basis for the Initial Notification.

(5) *TSA final determination.* Not later than 30 calendar days, or such longer period as TSA may determine for good cause, after TSA receives the individual's reply, TSA serves a final determination in accordance with paragraph (f) of this section.

(f) *Final Notification of Threat Assessment*—(1) *In general.* The Deputy Administrator reviews the Initial Notification, the materials upon which the Initial Notification was based, the individual's reply, if any, and any other materials or information available to him.

(2) *Issuance of Final Notification.* If the Deputy Administrator determines that the individual poses a security threat, the Deputy Administrator serves upon the individual a Final Notification of Threat Assessment and serves the determination upon the FAA Administrator. The Final Notification includes a statement that the Deputy Administrator personally has reviewed the Initial Notification, the individual's reply, if any, and any other materials or information available to him, and has determined that the individual poses a security threat.

(3) *Withdrawal of Initial Notification.* If the Deputy Administrator does not determine that the individual poses a security threat, TSA serves upon the individual a Withdrawal of the Initial Notification and provides a copy of the Withdrawal to the FAA Administrator.

(g) *Nondisclosure of certain information.* In connection with the procedures under this section, TSA does not disclose to the individual classified information, as defined in Executive Order 12968 section 1.1(d), and TSA reserves the right not to disclose any other in-

formation or material not warranting disclosure or protected from disclosure under law.

[68 FR 3768, Jan. 24, 2003]

### Subpart C—Security Threat Assessments

SOURCE: 72 FR 3592, Jan. 25, 2007, unless otherwise noted.

#### § 1540.201 Applicability and terms used in this subpart.

(a) This subpart includes the procedures that certain aircraft operators, foreign air carriers, and indirect air carriers must use to have security threat assessments done on certain individuals pursuant to 49 CFR 1544.228, 1546.213, 1548.7, 1548.15, and 1548.16. This subpart applies to the following:

(1) Each aircraft operator operating under a full program or full all-cargo program described in 49 CFR 1544.101(a) or (h).

(2) Each foreign air carrier operating under a program described in 49 CFR 1546.101(a), (b), or (e).

(3) Each indirect air carrier operating under a security program described in 49 CFR part 1548.

(4) Each applicant applying for unescorted access to cargo under one of the programs described in (a)(1) through (a)(3) of this section.

(5) Each proprietor, general partner, officer, director, or owner of an indirect air carrier as described in 49 CFR 1548.16.

(b) For purposes of this subpart—

*Applicant* means the individuals listed in paragraph (a)(4) and (a)(5) of this section.

*Operator* means an aircraft operator, foreign air carrier, and indirect air carrier listed in paragraphs (a)(1) through (a)(3) of this section.

(c) An applicant poses a security threat under this subpart when TSA determines that he or she is known to pose or suspected of posing a threat—

- (1) To national security;
- (2) To transportation security; or
- (3) Of terrorism.

[72 FR 3592, Jan. 25, 2007; 72 FR 14049, Mar. 26, 2007]

**§ 1540.203 Operator responsibilities.**

(a) Each operator subject to this subpart must ensure that each applicant described in § 1540.201(a)(4) and (a)(5) completes the Security Threat Assessment described in this section.

(b) Each operator must:

(1) Authenticate the identity of the applicant by—

(i) Reviewing two forms of identification, one of which must be a government-issued picture identification; or

(ii) Other means approved by TSA.

(2) Submit to TSA a Security Threat Assessment application for each applicant that is signed by the applicant and that includes:

(i) Legal name, including first, middle, and last; any applicable suffix; and any other names used previously.

(ii) Current mailing address, including residential address if it differs from the current mailing address, and all other residential addresses for the previous five years, and e-mail address, if the applicant has an e-mail address.

(iii) Date and place of birth.

(iv) Social security number (submission is voluntary, although failure to provide it may delay or prevent completion of the threat assessment).

(v) Gender.

(vi) Country of citizenship, and if naturalized in the United States, date of naturalization and certificate number.

(vii) Alien registration number, if applicable.

(viii) The following statement reading:

*Privacy Act Notice: Authority:* The authority for collecting this information is 49 U.S.C. 114, 40113, and 49 U.S.C. 5103a. *Purpose:* This information is needed to verify your identity and to conduct a Security Threat Assessment to evaluate your suitability for completing the functions required by this position. Failure to furnish your SSN may result in delays in processing your application, but will not prevent completion of your Security Threat Assessment. Furnishing the other information is also voluntary; however, failure to provide it may delay or prevent the completion of your Security Threat Assessment, without which you may not be granted authorization to have unescorted access to air cargo subject to TSA security requirements. *Routine Uses:* Routine uses of this information include disclosure to TSA contractors or other agents who are providing services relating to the Security Threat Assessments;

to appropriate governmental agencies for law enforcement or security purposes, or in the interests of national security; and to foreign and international governmental authorities in accordance with law and international agreement. For further information, please consult DHS/TSA 002 Transportation Security Threat Assessment System.

The information I have provided on this application is true, complete, and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief and is provided in good faith. I understand that a knowing and willful false statement, or an omission of a material fact, on this application can be punished by fine or imprisonment or both (see section 1001 of Title 18 United States Code), and may be grounds for denial of authorization or in the case of parties regulated under this section, removal of authorization to operate under this chapter, if applicable.

(3) Retain the applicant's signed Security Threat Assessment application, and any communications with TSA regarding the applicant's application, for 180 days following the end of the applicant's service to the operator.

(c) Records under this section may include electronic documents with electronic signature or other means of personal authentication, where accepted by TSA.

[72 FR 3592, Jan. 25, 2007; 72 FR 14050, Mar. 26, 2007]

**§ 1540.205 Procedures for security threat assessment.**

(a) *Contents of security threat assessment.* The security threat assessment TSA conducts includes an intelligence-related check and a final disposition.

(b) *Intelligence-related check.* To conduct an intelligence-related check, TSA completes the following procedures:

(1) Reviews the applicant information required in 49 CFR 1540.203(b);

(2) Searches domestic and international Government databases to determine if an applicant meets the requirements of 49 CFR 1540.201(c) or to confirm an applicant's identity; and

(3) Adjudicates the results in accordance with 49 CFR 1540.201(c).

(c) *Final disposition.* Following completion of the procedures described in paragraph (b), the following procedures apply, as appropriate:

(1) TSA serves a Determination of No Security Threat on the applicant and the operator, if TSA determines that

the applicant meets the security threat assessment standards in 49 CFR 1540.201(c).

(2) TSA serves an Initial Determination of Threat Assessment on the applicant and the operator, if TSA determines that the applicant does not meet the security threat assessment standards in 49 CFR 1540.201(c). The Initial Determination of Threat Assessment includes—

(i) A statement that TSA has determined that the applicant poses a security threat;

(ii) The basis for the determination;

(iii) Information about how the applicant may appeal the determination, as described in 49 CFR 1515.9; and

(iv) A statement that if the applicant chooses not to appeal TSA's determination within 60 days of receipt of the Initial Determination, or does not request an extension of time within 60 days of the Initial Determination of Threat Assessment in order to file an appeal, the Initial Determination becomes a Final Determination of Security Threat Assessment.

(3) If the applicant does not appeal the Initial Determination of Threat Assessment, TSA serves a Final Determination of Threat Assessment on the operator and the applicant.

(d) *Withdrawal by TSA.* TSA serves a Withdrawal of the Initial Determination of Threat Assessment on the applicant and a Determination of No Security Threat on the operator, if the appeal results in a determination that the applicant does not pose a security threat.

[72 FR 3588, Jan. 25, 2007; 72 FR 5633, Feb. 7, 2007; 72 FR 14050, Mar. 26, 2007]

#### § 1540.207 [Reserved]

#### § 1540.209 Security threat assessment fee.

(a) *Imposition of fees.* The fee of \$28 is required for TSA to conduct a security threat assessment for an applicant.

(b) *Remittance of fees.* (1) The fee required under this subpart must be remitted to TSA, in a form and manner acceptable to TSA, each time the applicant or an aircraft operator, foreign air carrier, or indirect air carrier submits the information required under § 1540.203 to TSA.

(2) Fees remitted to TSA under this subpart must be payable to the "Transportation Security Administration" in U.S. currency and drawn on a U.S. bank.

(3) TSA will not issue any fee refunds, unless a fee was paid in error.

## PART 1542—AIRPORT SECURITY

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AUTHORITY: 49 U.S.C. 114, 5103, 40113, 44901–44905, 44907, 44913–44914, 44916–44917, 44935–44936, 44942, 46105.

SOURCE: 67 FR 8355, Feb. 22, 2002, unless otherwise noted.